REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,689.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 1 0
Second do	,, 2
Third do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,763 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

October 1873.		October 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin 12
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Colombo 13
,, Vingorla	5	,, Galle 14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam 17
,, Carwar	6	,, Pondicherry 18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras 20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada 22
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Vizagapatam 23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam 23
,, Cochin	10	,, Gopalpore 24
,, Allepie	10	,, Palee Point 25
Arrive CALCUTTA	27	Arrive CALCUTTA 27

Passengers and Cargo for China can be booked by the Steamers to Penang, and by intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, which leave Bombay on the 4th and 20th of each month, touch at Galle.

Passengers by this line have the choice of two routes, both expeditious and economical for Passengers and Cargo, viz., via Bangalore, and Madras, which is the shortest route, or by Beypore and Calicut, and proceed from thence by the Madras Railway to Arconum, and thence by the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH 15
,, Kurrachee	30	,, Fao 15
,, Guadur	Oct. 1	,, Koweit 17
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein 17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga 22
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas 24
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat 28
,, Koweit	11	,, Guadur 29
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee 31
,, Mahomerah	11	Arrive BOMBAY ..... Nov. 3
Arrive BUSREH	12	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE AND KARACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 2 P.M., and will call at Mandvie in the Gulf of Kutch.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtar.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	5 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

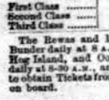
Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 4th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-9
To Port Said	£30	£14-4
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adea, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly all the Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,557 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. Fentiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. G. F. Cayes, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR.....	3,782 Tons, September	25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA.....	3,648 Tons, October	2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN.....	3,777 Tons, ,,	9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN.....	3,124 Tons, ,,	16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons, ,,	23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons, ,,	30th, to Bombay,
DELHI.....	2,178 Tons, November	6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of White and Grey Piece Goods and Sundries, assorted Goods and Ean-de-Cologne.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of carved ebony chairs, teapoys, such as circular, writing, and other tables, chests of drawers, cushion holders, glass door cupboards, presses, lamps, several dressing tables, pictures, hanging and pedestal brushes, enamelled iron painted mounted riding whips, horse round and long-shaped leather travelling and Gladstone's bags, chairs, rolls of screen cloths, lamps, English beechwood folding sizes, imitation games, a few leather portfolio, writing desks of clos, few dozens kerosine tins of children toys, and sundry articles of Miscellaneous such as Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jaconets, Mulls, Colours, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

A very valuable Pearl Necklace,

the property of the concerned—

No fear of interference.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 24th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Anundrao Damother, the Mortgagor, the following Land, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land called or known by the name of Poand situate near the Railway Station, on the east side of the public road at Cooria Pooja, Marol, Taloka Salsette, Zilla Kolaba, and in Tanna District, and in the sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement six beegas, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the Hill of Bawloe Mahomed Furnaud, on or towards the west by public road, on or towards the north by the ground of Gospar Goam, and on or towards the south by the Roll Road, and by the Hill of Bomanjee Hormusjee, and which land was formerly in the occupation of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, and now in the occupation of the said Anundrao Damother.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Collard and Collard, Carriages, &c., at Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, &c., the property of J. O. Leary, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plateglware, such as a set of dish covers containing four, hotwater corner dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, toast rack, handsome 4 light candelabras, waiters, teatray, a mahogany case containing a set of King's pattern spoons and forks, table, pianos, and other candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, a set of camp table in 2 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, dumb waiter, teapoy, a firstrate safe with Chubb's patent lock, circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, centre and half tables, sofas, handsome bronze and marble vexation and half tables, sofas, handsome bronze and marble 4 day clocks, rich vases and table ornaments, plated, single, double, and 5 light hanging argand lamps, firstrate engravings, horned hat-tand, English iron post bedsteads, cot, dressing and washing table, toilet glass, wardrobe, large almira, mahogany cheval glass, ice box, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English-built Landau.
1 Handsome English-built Dog Cart.
1 Light mail Phaeton.
Sets of single and double harness, &c.

Catogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Bandora Hill.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property, by order of Custoor Salls, Gumna Salls, Nowla Salls, and Modoo Harlal Mallay, under the name of Salls Dowla, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Raghonath Soomberjee and Raghoba Bhaisett, in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale in that behalf reserved to them.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned remaining one lot of valuable landed properties as follows :—

Lot No. 5.

At Mahim on the spots, garden with Cocoanut and other trees and water well.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground and Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Island of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Mahim (Dadur,) in the sub-district of Mazagon, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Raghonath Soomberjee and Raghoba Bhaisett and their tenants, registered in the bo ks of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 158, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. —containing by admeasurement 2,605 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Oart of Joosee Aday Kytan, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the Portuguese Church Road, and on the south by the Oart of Morobs Maistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-class new light office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A first-class new boat-shaped single Horse four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windower, Long Acre, London, with set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

A First-rate English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps, by Williams Cobe, London.

A Second-hand Palanquin Office Shigram, with lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A few sets of new double stages brass and plated mounted Buggy and Dog-cart Harnesses with round reins.

A few very handsome large real marble Figures with Domes.

A fifteen days marble Timepiece.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Palanquin Shigram, Price Rs. 250, to be seen on half hours' notice.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF Unservicable Stores in the Fremelling Shed of H.M.'s Mint.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above place, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September 1873, at 1 P.M., unservicable Government Stores, consisting of driving apparatus, 1, 2 and 3 sheave blocks, chisels, riveting snaps, hammers, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, backs, iron chains, punches, gunnels, rope, horned hat-tand, English iron post bedsteads, cot, dressing and washing table, toilet glass, wardrobe, large almira, mahogany cheval glass, ice box, &c. &c.

At the same time and place, the following articles will be sold by Order of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency :—

One copper plate ruling machine, one copper plate press, and one lithographic press.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Bales Grey Madapollams, 3 lb.
10 ,, Grey Shirtings, 50 by 72 lbs.
10 ,, ,, ,, 54 by 72 lbs.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Handsome English-built Buggy.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NOWGUR STREET AT MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Adamjee Essajee, and Moosajee Essajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th March 1871, and executed by the said Mortgagors to the said Mortgagees.

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Nowgur Street, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 30 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 108, and assessed under No. 35, and bounded on the east by the house of Gunny Shaik Hoosein, on the west by the house of Jewraz Balloo, on the nor h by the Government ground and passage, and on the south by the said Nowgur Street.

CRAWFORD AND Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS of the late Mr. ANSTEY from the Negative by Mr. Engel. Free by Post One Rupee. May be had from Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The OFFICES of this Corporation are REMOVED to Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Agent.

BOMBAY CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The above Festival will be held (D. V.) on MONDAY, Sept. 29th, (Michaelmas Day) in S. Thomas' Cathedral.

Full Choral Evensong at 6 P.M. with Sermon.

The Offertory (after defraying the expenses of the Festival) will be devoted to the *Organ Fund*, for which money is much wanted, the repairs during the past year having cost no less than Rs. 1,400.

Complete Books of Music and Words may be purchased at Soundy and Co.'s, Thacker and Vining's, or at the S. P. C. K. Depot, Cathedral Vestry. Price 4 annas.

NOTICE is hereby given, that person or persons buying the Premises Nos. 9 and 10, situate in FORTLIWADY or CHOOLIWADY, near WITHALWADY, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5[illegible] may do so, reserving the Right of Way of the Owner and Occupants of the neighbouring House, No. 8, through the gate standing in its northern side compound wall, as also the Right of Air and Light through the front hall windows, hitherto enjoyed for upwards of FORTY YEARS by the Owners and Tenants of the said Premises No. 8.

N. G. DHAIRYAVANA.

Bombay, 23rd September 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned will, on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE or LEASE of LAND on the Elphinstone Estate and Moody Bay Reclamation. Leases may be for long or short periods as may best suit the Applicants.

The sanction of Government as well as that of the Trustees is required for any Sale or Lease of Land for any term exceeding 10 years.

Plans of both the Estates may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

Traffic Manager's Office, Carnac Bunder, 23rd Sept. 1873.

CREGAN'S PATENT FLUID BOILER COMPOSITION, for EFFECTUALLY REMOVING and PREVENTING INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.

The number of Compositions now in the Market for the removal and prevention of Incrustation in Metals of all kinds are so numerous and so ineffective, that the public very warily accept a new one.

There are cases perfectly useless at some of the Factories in Bombay.

The cause of their inefficiency arises simply from the Manufacture of the Compositions regardless of the waters in which they are to be used, whose evil effects in the formation of incrustation can only be obtained through a careful analysis of such incrustation, and when this is done the Composition is made up to meet the requirements and peculiarities of the water used.

The Composition now offered to the Public is made up on this principle.

No fear of interference.

from its use, as it is perfectly free from any of the injurious ingredients so often found in other compositions.

Another great advantage possessed by the Composition submitted is its being in a fluid state, and intermixing with the water instantaneously passes through all the Tubes, Pipes, Cocks and Valves, and thoroughly cleans and eradicates all incrustation and sediment of all kinds, leaving every thing so clean and free that its beneficial results are noticed on the whole Machinery.

These results are now being proved at many of the Factories in Bombay ; and hand bills with testimonials from these Factories are in preparation, and will shortly be in circulation.

An ongst the many evil effects of the existence of a thick, hard, impenetrable incrustation on Boilers may be noticed the great waste of fuel ; which, considering its present price, is no mean consideration.

If the fuel cost will keep a boiler,—crated with incrustation,—working for five days, is made to keep the same boiler when perfectly clean in all its parts, working for ten, what a saving is hereby gained !

Experience alone, by the use of the Composition offered, will prove that this can really be done.

B. CREGAN, Sole Patentee.

No. 19, Marine Street, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1873.

D. S. K. EMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—The superior reputation of this Wine is confirmed by every successive importation. It is believed to be unsurpassable at the price.

Per Dozen—Rs. 9-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices, it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very nice selection is on view against the coming District season. The eminent utility of these Chests is now unquestioned. "All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests" *(B. Disraeli.)*

Filled—Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Said to contribute more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A very choice importation of number twos, such as are rarely met with. "They are superb."—*Recent letter from a Connoisseur.*

Per Box of 100—Rs. 8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WANTED.

PRESS READER.—A Second Proof Reader wanted for this Office. No one need apply who cannot produce certificates as to character, and who has not had previous experience. Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a CURATOR for the KURRACHEE MUSEUM. Applicants must possess a knowledge of STUFFING and SETTING UP BIRDS, ANIMALS, FISHES, &c. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem.

Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned on or before the 30th September 1873.

E. BROOKS,
Honorary Secretary, K. M. L. and Museum.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT (in aid of the Funds of the Town Band) will take place on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, commencing at 6 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE EACH PERSON.

HERBERT COPE,
Hon. Secy. Organ Committee.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

NOTICE.—Mr. DINSHAW ARDASEER having admitted his SON, Mr. HORMUSJEE DINSHAW, into PARTNERSHIP, hereby has the pleasure to inform his kind Patrons, Constituents, and the Public in general that he will continue from THIS DAY to carry on the business as AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the same NAME and STYLE of DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., at the Premises, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mr. Dinshaw's long experience of 30 years in this particular line of business has enabled him to afford every satisfaction to his Customers, and he now begs to assure them that due care and attention will at all times be devoted to the interests of all who may favour the said Firm with their kind patronage.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
17th September 1873. Auctioneers.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, up to TUESDAY, the 30th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September 1873.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on the Mill premises, at Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3½ P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th June last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18TH, to TUESDAY, the 30TH INSTANT.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

श्री बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कार्पोरेशन लीमीटेड.

श्री बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कार्पोरेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To resolve as to the desirability of continuing the practice of printing and circulating detailed Accounts before the Annual General Meetings.

6th. To fix the number of Directors at seven.

By order,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY OFFICE—30, Meadow Street.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. Dallas, Esq. LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
George F. Henry, Esq. (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co).
H. W. Payne, Esq. (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April 1873,

The New Assurances effected during the past year were for £231,800, producing a New Premium Income of £8,500.

The result of the valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distribution of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the whole life participating Policies, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 50 per cent. of the premiums paid, and an addition of 20 per cent. to the Shareholders' fund.

Reports and copies of the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

SALE OF A WRECK AND WRECK MATERIAL.—The Undersigned, on account of those concerned, will dispose of the Wreck of the late s.s. AIRACAN, as she lies and with all she contains (at present lying on a Reef 8 miles N. W. of Gofar Island, Cardewa Channel Maldives, the fore and mid-part apparently firmly secured on to the reef and well out of the water, the stern under and in deep water), and of a quantity of material saved from the wreck, landed on above Island, and at present in charge of the Governor of the Island, comprising, Winches, Anchors, Blocks of all sizes and descriptions, Chains, Bells of Rope and Hawsers, Stanchions, Lamps, Lights, &c., &c., by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873.

Private Tenders may be addressed to the Undersigned before that date, but accept

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¾d. to 25/32
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99 15/16
Do demand ..... 100 1/16 to 100 3/16.

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99 7/8
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110½ to ¾
Four & half per cent. 106 3/8
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...102½
15 years' Debenture Loans 102½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 99
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-0-0
Caroline 200
Mexican Dollars 223
Five-Franc Pieces 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leo 16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY, AFTERNOON.

Nothing doing. Neither steam or sailing vessel on the berth for Europe.

London { Cotton ..... } No ships.
{ Cases ..... }
{ Seeds ..... }
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d. nominal
{ Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal.
{ Mytsoliams ... £1 15s. 0d. nominal.
{ Coir bdls ... £0 15s. 0d. nominal.
Marseilles { Seeds ... £2 0s. 0d.
{ Cotton ... } No ships.
Hamburg ... { Coffee ... }
Overland Steamers
London ... £3 5s. 0d.
Venice ... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ... £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Wheat ... £2 10s. 0d.
Suez Canal ... { Seeds ... £2 10s. 0d.
{ Cotton ... £2 10s. 0d.
{ Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 22 per ton.
China ... { Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
{ Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

(No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	93
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 ps.	Do of Bombay New ...	725½
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	260½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	251	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	453 n.l.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India...	125
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	160 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,550
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	885
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co. ...	500
350	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co. ...	215
150	12,000	11,050	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co. ...	6,100
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co. ...	1,140
120	500	all	50 p.s	Do New ...	270
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co ...	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company ...	1,300
500	1,250	all	45 ...	Coma Press Co. ...	1,200
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	430
200	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co ...	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co. ...	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co. ...	600
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	405
120	2,500	all	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press. ...	1,800
300	1,500	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co. ...	600
400	850	750	125 ps	Scinde Press Co. ...	905
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited ...	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	90 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co. ...	1,400 xd
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	80 p.s.	Mazagon Land ...	730
6,000	1, 0	all	15 p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 2-3	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	27½
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	12⅜
.....	£20	4 5-16	do.	Ditto ...	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3-4	d.	Do. New Shares ...	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,465
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,675
300	2,000	all	...	Shawmoji M. & P. Co.	1,950
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United ...	1,170 xd
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	250
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,575 xd
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern ...	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills ...	1,160
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's ...	1,345
900	1,0 0	s	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,200
900	2,500	all	130p.s	Oriental ...	3,425
400	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal ...	2,300
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,425
1,000	80	11	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
3,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co ...	425
2,000	250	all	80 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China ... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank ... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ... 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ... 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains steady, and we have no change to report in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

600 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. Rs. 5 11 0 per
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 14 0
1,500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 10 0
350 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. ,, 6 6 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 34 in. 39 yds. 11 lbs ,, 3 1 0
1,000 ,, Orange Prints 24 in. 28 yds. ,, 3 0 0

COTTON.

No telegram of yesterday's date has come to hand up to the time of writing. That of the 22nd instant quotes Dhollera at 6d. per lb. with sales 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. The Manchester market is quiet but unchanged. Coffee continues to show an upward tendency, and prices are slightly higher. The cotton market here closed somewhat dull, and prices have in consequence given way about one rupee per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

Dhollera & Bhownugger ... Rs. 193 to Rs. 197
Comrawuttee ... ,, 194 to ,, 197
Akole ... ,, 200 to ,, 202
Broach M. G. ... ,, 198 to ,, 208
Hingunghaut ... ,, 214 to ,, 216
Vingoria ... ,, 183 to ,, 185
Sawgimed ... ,, 202 to ,, 203

The undermentioned purchases have taken place yesterday :—

50 candies Bhownugger ... at Rs. 195
7 ,, Karanjo ... at ,, 195
25 ,, Jalgaum ... at ,, 192
,, ,, ... at ,, 195
,, ,, ... at ,, 195

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Asia (s)	Gray	Calcutta, August 27.
23	Sir J. H. Carnac	Pierre	Goa, September 21.
	Behar (s)	Dundas	Calcutta, September 9.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Turkish Empire, Whitemore, to Calcutta and Madras.
Barque Nuseur Mujeet, Nacoda, to Allepey and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Asia, to Coast, Calcutta and China.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mooltan, s, 55 bales wool, Topun Bnderjee ; 75 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha ; 25 bales wool, Vundrawan Lulloobhoy ; 23 bales wool, Jairashboy Peerbhoy ; 37 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 52 bales cotton, Muthooradass Lowjee ; 125 bales cotton, Lalljee Heerschund ; 25 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum ; 43 bales wool, Damoder Muthooradass ; 25 bales wool, Joonus Abdaskoor.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan, s, 48 bundles coir yarn, Joseph Soares ; 200 bags linseed, S Tyabjee & Co ; 1 bundle carpet, Sir Charles Forbes & Co ; 12 bales hides, Sukoor Fattabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 2,000 bags gingely seed, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mooltan, s, 3 bundles silk, Behrend Brothers ; 9 bags coffee 3 cases indigo, 1 case lac and 6 cases ginger, Essack Salloon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Beazley, Major, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Creagh, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Robb, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 20.)

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Maj Godwin-Austen, Depy Supt of Survey, 2nd grade, delivered over charge of his office on the forenoon of the 11th Aug to Capt W F Badgley, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to avail himself of one month's subsidiary leave prior to furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, granted in G G O, Mily Dept, No 320 dated 4th Aug 1873.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lts M W Rogers, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, and J R McCullagh, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, are granted thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough, from the dates on which they may be able respectively to avail themselves thereof.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H F Stevens, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for the months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th Aug 1873.

Mr G Bowden, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 26th Aug 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Shaw, Accountant, 3rd grade, 2nd Chuckrata Division, Military Works Branch, is granted three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr J W Henry, Ex Engr, assumed charge of the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr W F F Handcock, C E, Ex Engr, Moradabad Division, Military Works, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Mr J E Hilton, C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return from the privilege granted him per Notification No 3, dated 14th April 1873, on the 1st instant.

Mr Hilton is transferred from the Rawul Pindi to the Mooltan Division, Military Works.

Mr E Behrmann, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is promoted to the rank of temporary Sub-Eng, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr Alfred Sass, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Sindh District, is dismissed.

Mr William French is appointed a temporary Overseer, 2nd grade on probation, and attached to the Mooltan District.

The services of Mr William Watson, temporary Overseer, 2nd grade, on probation, Mooltan District, are dispensed with.

Sergeant W Cairney, Overseer, 1st grade, Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District, is granted one month's privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr W Wiseman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Lower Sindh District, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustance on the 11th ultimo.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J Humphrys, appointed a temporary Sub-Engr, 1st grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, P W Dept, Notification No 583, dated 9th instant, joined his appointment at Mooltan on the 21st August, forenoon, and is posted to the Lower Sindh District.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Notification No 15, dated 8th February 1873, notifying that Mr E Ensor C A Full has passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Native Languages, is cancelled.

A Branch of the Bank has been opened at Chittagong, under

BANK OF BENGAL.

the management of Mr W E Carbery, late Acting Agent at Akyab.

Mr Carbery has been succeeded at Akyab by Mr E J Birch, late Asst Acct at Rangoon.

Mr J J Hills, Acct of the Umritsur Branch, has assumed charge of the Lahore Branch during the absence of Mr Taylor on sick leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom ...	Sept. 26 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 29 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 26 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian ...	Oct. 18 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China ...	,, 7 ...	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Sept. 26 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4 30 P.M.
Zanzibar ...	,, 26 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ...	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday ...	Sept. 26	Monday ...	Nov. 17
	7 P.M.	,,	,, 24
Monday ...	Oct. 6	,,	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 13	,,	,, 8
,, ...	,, 20	,,	,, 15
,, ...	,, 27	,,	,, 22
,, ...	Nov. 3	,,	,, 29
,, ...	,, 10		

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday ...	Oct. 7	Tuesday ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	Nov. 18	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 4	,, ...	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday ...	Sept. 26	Monday ...	Nov. 24
Monday ...	Oct. 27		

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*28th Sept.	1873.	31st Oct. 1873.	1st Dec. 1873.
29th ,,	,,	3rd Nov. ,,	*5th ,, ,,
2nd Oct.	,,	*7th ,, ,,	18th ,, ,,
6th ,,	,,	10th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,
*10th ,,	,,	14th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,
13th ,,	,,	17th ,, ,,	*19th ,, ,,
17th ,,	,,	*21st ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
20th ,,	,,	24th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
*24th ,,	,,	28th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
27th ,,	,,		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Monday ...	Oct. 20	Saturday ...	Nov. 15
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday ...	Sept. 26	Monday ...	Oct. 6
Monday ...	Oct. 27	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	,, 29

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Half Year ... *ditto* ... ,,	24	0	0
Three Months ... *ditto* ... ,,	14	0	0
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Per Annum ...	Rs	10	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

KILBY—September 16th, at Monnifeerpore, Tirhoot, the wife of G. C. Kilby, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATH.

O'CONNELL—September 6th, at Fortress Gwalior, Phillip, infant son of M. D O'Connell, aged 8 days.

RIDSDALE—September 16th, at Ghazeepore, Mabel Emily, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D Ridsdale, of convulsions, aged 2 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligences Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.

THE final reading of the Boiler Inspection Bill takes place to-morrow, and we can now proceed to review the arguments which have been adduced for and against the measure. Not a single complaint has been made against the Commission under the expiring Act. And considering the men who have formed this Commission we are not surprised that it is so. Though armed with considerable discretionary power, the Commission has wielded it so wisely that after a period of three years nobody can be found to say a word against the way in which that power has been used. We take this to mean that the practical engineers on the Commission have been very competent men indeed.

Nearly the same may be said of the Government there were many boilers in use in Bombay that were considerably worn. Many new steam users had established small mills, while the number of large mills had been also increased. The almost entire freedom from accidents during the time the old Bill was in operation must have assured the Government that the provisions of the Act had been carefully carried out by the Inspector, and it is reasonable to suppose that this was also the opinion of the Commission. No complaint has been made of the incompetency of the Inspector, and when that official was made to run the gauntlet of a cross-fire in the Press and a hostile criticism in the Council itself, we have the right to presume that the Inspector has been found to be thoroughly competent for his duties. But apart from this there is a complaint made that the Inspector has officiated as Superintending Engineer of a Cotton Press, that in fact he has been paid for his professional advice by some steam users. We have no desire to defend employment of this kind, even when, as in the case narrated by the Hon. Mr. Bythell, it had nothing to do with the particular official duties of the Inspector. Whatever objection there may be to the Boiler Inspector employing his spare time in this way, it is an undoubted fact that the Inspector was specially selected by Government to work the Act, and that he was transferred from a higher paid appointment to a lower one. The remedy is in the hands of Government itself. And inasmuch as the Inspector is seen to be the chief agent in carrying out the provisions of the Act, it is desirable on the one hand that he should be restrained from taking any non-official employment whatever, but on the other that he should be paid according to the professional skill required of him and the responsibilities with which he is weighted. It is a question for Government whether the Act can be made self-supporting ; it appears that it has not yielded an income sufficient to pay the staff properly, hence the Inspector has been the worst paid man under the old Act. If Government do not think fit to arrange so that the Act shall be self-supporting, it would be better to amalgamate the Boiler Inspection with the provincial funds. We have no doubt that some such arrangement will be made, and that the officials under the new Act will be properly remunerated. A Boiler Inspector under such an Act as that now about to be established cannot be regarded as an ordinary Mechanical Engineer or a Benchman. If he possesses no higher qualifications he is clearly incompetent, and being incompetent he will probably give greater satisfaction to indifferent mill owners than to Government. The qualifications of a Boiler Inspector must necessarily be greater than even those of the Superintending Engineer of a large establishment. By reason of the variety of people with whom he has to deal—gentlemen and scientific men on the one hand, and uneducated and comparatively ignorant men on the other, with representatives of Joint Stock Companies such as the Hon. Mr. Bythell and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit between—very peculiar qualifications seem to be necessary to enable a Boiler Inspector to steer clear of censure.

No instance of a mill having been unnecessarily stopped from working by the Boiler Inspector during the last three years has been brought to the notice of the Council. The instance of Mr. Bythell's presses is explained by a correspondent in another column. Though it may be true, as alleged, that only good boilers are sent out to India, though we do not believe it. But the four boilers of Mr. Bythell's presses, though they had only been down four years and should have remained effective for fifteen, were actually found to be dangerously defective and had to be removed. This would not have been done but for the timely interference of the Inspector. The old boilers were replaced by new ones as we are told, and with the result of producing "a saving in first outlay "as well as in fuel." According to this simple statement, so far from Mr. Bythell's presses suffering in any way by the interference of the Government Boiler Inspector, the Company appear to be indebted to that Inspector for the benefits which they are now enjoying in the possession of really efficient boilers.

The story of the "smashed presses" is told in quite a different way to that in which it was narrated by the Hon. Mr. Bythell to the Council. In their anxious desire to press smaller bales than the presses were designed for, the Directors suffered just punishment for their sins. The "smashing" does not appear to be in any way due to the boilers or the pressure at which they were worked, nor to the Engineer in charge, but solely to the urging of the presses to do work for which they were not adapted. The story about the 40, 50, and 60 lbs. pressure on the boilers appears to be of a purely imaginary kind. It is well that this matter should be cleared up before the present Bill passes the Council as the hand of Government will thus be considerably strengthened for their work.

There is another story told about some angle irons of the furnace ends of the Manockjee Petit Spinning Mills which were removed by the Inspector because they were cracked and the plates distorted. We refer for a description of this accident to the letter of "Public Weal," which appears elsewhere. In this case we are assured that the Boiler Commission visited the Mill and ascertained the fact of the incompetence of the boiler from the causes set forth. On that occasion a certificate was produced signed by seven engineers, who all pronounced the crack to be superficial and of no consequence, but it is notorious that some of the friends of the people of the Mill who were consulted refused to put their names to the certificate. This was not a matter of opinion after all but of fact. The Commissioners assured themselves that the angle irons were incompetent.

Having disposed of the only instances advanced where Mill Managers and Press Managers differed from the Boiler Inspector, we may now close our article, congratulating Government on the good that the old Boiler Inspection Act has undoubtedly effected. If these are the only instances which hostile witnesses have been able to advance to prove the inutility of the Act, we fear they are not of sufficient gravity or importance to change the views of Government. One correspondent points out how frequently native steam users have been laid under obligation by the Inspector, who gave his advice gratuitously and to the pecuniary interest of the steam users themselves. We can readily believe that it has been so, and that the honest steam users, especially natives, have been singularly benefited by the practical experience of the competent Boiler Inspector. India is a young country as regards steam, and we say it is good for Government to watch the industry in the saving manner which is intended by the Bill ; let the measure go on therefore and become, as we have no doubt it will, a beneficent law to an improving industry.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE learn that one of our most eminent barristers, of a hitherto irreproachably honourable name, very narrowly escaped being drawn within the vortex of the Khotee drag-net. It seems that under instructions from the articled managing clerk of Messrs Jefferson and Payne, at the instance of friends of the parties, the learned counsel had applied to the Collector of Ahmedabad for the release of four persons out of about a dozen, who were witnesses and alleged to be illegally in the custody of the police. The Collector called for the report of the Superintendent of Police, who stated that the witnesses had been placed under the *protection* of the police to prevent their being tampered with, but that they were at perfect liberty to see their friends and go about as they pleased. The Collector passed an order, directing their release from "protection." This order was taken by the managing clerk of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne to the compound of the magistrate's cutcherry, and all the witnesses, after entering into recognizances to appear at the proper time, were placed at their own disposal. At the enquiry before the magistrate one of the witnesses did not turn up, and thereupon all the accused (and in addition to them Messrs. Jefferson and Payne's clerk) were charged with "destroying evidence." There was a "great raind" among the pleaders and mookhtears for the prosecution to include the learned counsel also, but the counsel for the prosecution reminded them that in such case the venue would have to be changed, and the trial transferred to the Majesty's Judges. This was deemed to be most decidedly an insalubrious atmosphere, and the learned counsel (he will forgive us for the expression) survives without a "stain upon his character."

AFTER a lengthy correspondence with Local Governments and Administrations, and a reference to the Secretary of State, a uniform plan for Administration Reports (originally submitted by the Government of Bengal) has been determined upon ; and a form appears in the last *Gazette of India* giving the main headings into which the Reports are in future to be distributed and the serial order which the heads are to observe. As to the system or principle upon which these Reports are to be written, the Governor-General in Council says—An Annual Report is intended to set out a clear and compact retrospect of the working of the Local Administration during the year, of the principal events with which the Government is concerned or has to deal, of the more important measures that have been actually taken, and of the course of ordinary or extraordinary business in every Department. It is not the proper object of such a Report to provide an annual hand-book of information upon such subjects as physical geography, the permanent constitution of administrative machinery, land tenure, taxation, or upon other matters which do not change from year to year. But inasmuch as the history of a year's government cannot be followed without a fair understanding of, and frequent advertence to, the existing condition of the country and its political institutions, it is desirable to maintain a record of these in a shape more conveniently accessible than the scattered sources from which readers might at present have to collect this kind of information for any particular province. What is wanted, in fact, is something that may be less elaborate and more readily producible than the Gazetteers, which shall nevertheless be more of a volume for standard reference and less entirely an annual narrative than the regular official report. At the same time these reports must be as brief as is consistent with perspicuity and with a due regard to the importance of recording the main features of every measure of general interest, either commenced, advanced, or completed, and of explaining, when necessary, the principles upon which such measures are based. Where any such measures are under deliberation, either as to principle or practice, all controversial argument upon undecided points must be avoided, and the Report should generally adhere as closely as possible to a clear and concise statement of accomplished facts. The skeleton frame of the Administration Report, appended, has been drawn up so as to contain chapters for both kinds of information, for matter of standard reference, as well as for matter of annual narrative ; but when the first named kind of information has once been filled in, it need be repeated only whenever some radical change shall have been made which must be noticed to explain the proceedings taken during the year. The Secretary of State, in a despatch lately received, concurred with the Government of India as to the propriety of excluding from the Reports all matters connected with the Native States within the limits of India, and with the relations of the British authorities with Foreign powers beyond the frontiers of India. The economical condition of Native States, and their public and recognized relations with the British Government can be noticed and explained ; but diplomatic transactions with Native Indian States, and with Foreign powers, and co-temporary events effecting those transactions, must not be printed in an Annual Report of interior civil administration. Each Annual Report will in future begin with a separate summary of the year's administration after the kind already given in several Reports. It is a compendious survey of the moral and material movement of the country, as marked by the events and measures of the year, to be illustrated by the more particular account and statistics which will

an inch to 1/16 of an inch; and I am told that the President of the Steam Boiler Commission, who inspected the boilers in company with another Commissioner, can testify to the correctness of this. Surely it must be allowed that a great and immediate necessity had suddenly presented itself for examining the three remaining boilers? They were accordingly examined at the bottom parts, and were found to be in such a bad and dangerous condition as to oblige the Inspector to condemn them altogether unless they should be extensively repaired, but the directors, rather than throw good money after bad, bought other boilers and sold the old ones for the value of old metal. Now which, I would ask Mr. Bythell, was the greater evil of the two?—the hardship of the cotton press being compelled to suspend work for a few days to examine the first boiler, or the disastrous explosion of all the boilers (if it had occurred of course), which was inevitable, and might have occurred at any moment within a short period of the luckily-timed examination? Indeed, it was only by an act of Providence that explosions did not take place before the examination. Again, if it is a hardship—and I cannot look at it in that light—for users of boilers to lose by the time expended on the annual or thorough examination, is it not to be considered a hardship and even an impossibility for the Inspector to go into a hot boiler and crawl about its inside just immediately after she blows off steam for the day and before the masonry work has cooled down after being at a white heat the whole of that day; and if even he went in with a coat of mail, can it be expected that a boiler could be thoroughly and carefully examined under such disadvantageous circumstances?

All practical engineers are agreed that cracked angle irons in a boiler are most dangerous. Well, in the Manockjee Petit's Spinning Mills some angle irons were required to be removed by the Inspector from two boilers, as he was not confident they were in a damaged state. The directors, probably at the instance of their intelligent engineer, called a survey of not less than seven engineers, who were unanimous in the opinion that these angle irons were not cracked; but after these men had delivered their judgment, it was shown by the Inspector that the iron were cracked, and, eventually, after removal they proved to be so. This may have seemed a great hardship too, and to be insisted on in the face of the opinion of seven professional men must, if anything, have aggravated it; but here is an instance showing the necessity for an Act and a zealous Inspector to carry out its condition, and also for the wisdom of abstaining from abridging his powers, which cannot possibly be used arbitrarily as the way is open for appeal to the Commissioners, and their position and responsibility are a guarantee that they will not for one instant countenance even the most distant approach to anything like vexatiousness on the part of the Inspector.

It is curious that Mr. Bythell and some subordinates in mills should know of many cases of hardship and yet not tell us of them; probably they are of the same kind which I have pointed out, and these even are quite enough to account for a great deal of the hue and cry that has been raised against Mr. Moylan, who is merely a medium between the Act and the people.

Mr. Bythell certainly mentions one case, but I am satisfied upon inquiry that the facts reached him greatly distorted, and for all the use it will be for his purposes of advocating the abolition or modification of the Act he had better have left it alone. It certainly gives Mr. Moylan an unpleasant notoriety, but I have no doubt whatever that it will be useful to him in the end. It may not be out of place to mention here that Mr. Bythell's cotton press has greatly benefited by Mr. Moylan's advice, for on the occasion of the removal of the four dangerous boilers I have referred to, he recommended the directors to replace them by only two boilers, which, however, should be equal to the whole of the work of the press, and so effected a saving in first outlay as well as in fuel. This I learn is not a solitary instance. Some of the principal mills and a number of small factories have derived much benefit from the advice given by the Inspector on the occasions of his periodical visits. It is clear that if this advice is sought for in matters connected with boilers and machinery which do not come within the immediate range of his duties, it is because he is well able to give it, and owners are pretty sensible of it too, and have, I believe, frequently had recourse to him when they could not get much good advice from their own people. So that Mr. Bythell will again see that it is absolutely necessary not to interfere with him in this respect, but to give him a freedom of action which can only after all result in the effective working of the Boiler Act.

With regard to Mr. Bythell's idea as to there being no necessity for competent engineers, I have merely to say that as necessary to have a competent engineer as to have well constructed and clean boilers and periodical inspections; for all these combined serve to promote successful and long working of boilers and machinery which otherwise would soon get destroyed. And alluding to clean boilers leads me to wonder whether Mr Bythell ever saw or knows that there is such a thing as scale or deposit in the inside of a boiler left by the water, which is always more or less impregnated with the salts of the soil of the district it is taken from, and that the accumulations are sometimes so thick and tenacious as to require even a crowbar to remove them. A competent engineer would not allow his boiler to get into such a state, because he knows the danger of it, but how many inconspicuous men from ignorance or sloth would neglect cleaning their boilers from time to time were it not for the Act? Thus we see another use of the Inspector, who is a wholesome check on such men, and assuredly the owner benefits by his intervention. I may mention that scale is another source of great danger to boilers. As to the inconvenience and loss likely to be caused by the absence or death of the engineer in charge, which would no doubt be both serious and annoying, still the Act need not be made so stringent as to bear heavily on mill-owners and others in regard to this, for an intelligent or competent workman could be employed in the interim.

PUBLIC WEAL.

INCRUSTATIONS IN STEAM BOILERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the "Steam Boilers Bill" is under the consideration of the Legislative Council, perhaps it would be well to draw to the notice of Insurance Companies and mill owners the following facts, which are well worthy of their consideration.

Within the last eight days I have been shown specimens of incrustations from boilers, which I can safely certify were over an inch thick.

Now just fancy the evil effects of this on *all* boilers, but more especially on old ones, through which the corrosion has almost eaten its way.

And considering that this incrustation exists in a greater or less degree on all boilers, is it any wonder that so many boiler explosions take place, or that the consummation of fuel is so great ere the steam is got up?

The evil effects of the usual method of removing this must be evident to all, viz. by chisel and mallet.

Nor are the evil results arising from the use of many of the compositions now in the market for its removal less evident, containing in many cases muriate of ammonia, soda, mineral acids, &c., &c.

It may therefore benefit and interest all parties concerned to know that there is a Mr. Cregan, just arrived from England, the patentee of a certain composition, so harmless in its nature, that the patentee proposes to even wash himself therein, or drink a portion of it, and yet so effective that by its constant use the boiler, with its tubes, pipes, and valves, are kept as clean and free from deposit of any kind as an English housewife's kettle.

M.

Bombay, 23rd September.

THE 'TIMES OF INDIA" ON THE COMMON JURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the leader in to-day's *Times of India*, I cannot but think that the editor or writer of the article must have been partially bereft of his senses when he ventured so far as to impugn in such an impertinent manner the verdict of the common jury on the railway case of Tuesday last, and I think he should have paused before making such sweeping insinuations on the intelligence of the members of that jury—or at all events have made himself better acquainted with the facts of the case.

Without going into the question of the revisal of the present jury lists, I can only say that on the jury to which allusion is made there were some gentlemen by birth and education, and all the members were supposed to be endued with a certain amount of good common sense and not to be helpless idiots, as the *Times of India* would make one believe; and for that paper to take upon itself to say "that the class of citizens amongst whom special juries are selected, both from education and sense of responsibility, are far more likely to arrive at correct conclusions on complicated cases is, to say the least, presumptuous and false.

However, the case on which I sat with others was anything but complicated: there was no evidence on which to convict the prisoner: "the two or three wise men" were not, as the *Times of India* insinuates, "compelled to surrender to the foolish majority": the verdict was in every one's mouth before they retired, and their doing so was almost a matter of form, not with any desire, as the *Times* would delicately put it, "to let the fellow off," but to examine the account book to see if there really was any chance of *convicting* him.

"Comparisons are odious," as we know of old, Mr. Editor, but a more odious comparison than that which the *Times* makes between the intelligence of the gentlemen of the special jury and those of the common would be difficult to find.

There are many gentlemen of the common jury who doubtless think they ought to be specials, and who often wonder how such and such a one ever got placed on the special list; still when the gentlemen of the common jury meet, it is, I say, with a due sense of responsibility joined with common sense, which will not allow them to convict a man without full proof of guilt.

I am glad the *Times* says "it is unsafe to pass a sweeping verdict on the jury as a whole:" still I should like to know whom that paper considers idiotic, as I would then consult Dr. Niven as on whether he would admit me or any other member, on the clever (?) opinion of the editor of the *Times of India*, to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

Perhaps the editor of the *Times* has on some occasion sat on a common jury, got locked up for the night, and then in dread of another such night, got that "leaning towards the prisoner" with which he credits the jury I sat on, on the first trial on Tuesday; but I can assure him I have not noticed it in the gentlemen of the common jury in Bombay, neither do I believe it exists.—

Yours truly,
CECIL WESTBROOK.

Colaba, 22nd Sept

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COMPTA, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

I AM glad to be able to say that the anxiety which was felt about three weeks ago for the crops, has been entirely removed. From the 24th ultimo there has been rain in pretty considerable quantities; and up to about two days ago there were frequent showers, which however were neither so copious nor of such long duration as those of about a fortnight before. The slightest brownish hue, that the aspect of the country was beginning to assume prior to these rains, has been changed to a refreshing green once more, and verdant hills and valleys again delight our view, and will do so for a longer time than if the monsoons had ceased, as was supposed by the less sanguine during the long break immediately preceding the last burst. The days are pleasant, especially after the breeze from the sea sets in, which it generally does about nine o'clock in the morning, but during the earlier part of the morning, when there is no breeze, the sun is very sharp, and a walk is thereby rendered anything but an agreeable and exhilirating exercise. The rice fields, for which I believe no more rain is required, are looking very well; the plants appear to be vigorous and healthy, and present quite a different appearance from what they did a short time ago for want of water. The cultivators need not despair of a good harvest I think.

Fever and dysentery prevailed to a very small extent in the town about three weeks ago, but they have since disappeared, no doubt through the change in the weather.

Trade operations are expected to be resumed in the course of a few weeks. Some of the cotton-dealers are on the anxious look-out for pattimars, which are expected to come into port in about a fortnight, to enable them to ship the remainder of last season's cotton. The arrival of cotton from the interior will begin as soon as the weather can be relied upon and the roads become practicable, which will probably be toward the end of the current month.

There is a rumour that the telegraph line between this place and Mangalore is to be dismantled. The officer in charge of the lines about here will arrive at Mangalore in a short time for the purpose of executing the work. The effect of doing away with the portion of line alluded to, on the telegraph office here, will be that it will be reduced to a lower class, from which will follow a reduction of a number of its staff. While alluding to matters connected with the Telegraph Department, I may mention that things are seemingly taking a serious turn with the Supervisor D. P. W. and Foujdar, the former, as I said in my last, for bringing a serious charge, which could not be supported, against the Telegraph Master, and the latter for making an arrest which it would appear he ought not to have made. I hear they have been called upon for explanations of their conduct by the authorities at Carwar, and that the Foujdar has been subsequently ordered there, it is thought, personally to explain himself. The Mamlutdar also has been requested to furnish a full report on the case. All here are very desirous that the Telegraph Master, who I am sorry to say has lately sustained a heavy family bereavement, should receive ample redress for the gross indignity to which he was subjected. It is expected that he will shortly hear something of his case. If there is any truth in the report that the Superintendent of Telegraphs of the division to which the office here belongs has addressed the Commissioner of Police for this division, (with a view no doubt of procuring amends for the Telegraph Master,) it is gratifying to observe that the head of the telegraph division evinces a desire to uphold his subordinates in those cases in which he sees they are deserving of support, and in which his intervention will tend to obtain for them, in a more satisfactory manner, the justice their causes merit.

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—The vacation of the High Court commences from the 16th October next, and not from the 9th.

THE IRONCLAD MONITORS, ABYSSINIA AND MAGDALA, have been brought from their monsoon moorings and are again anchored off Apollo Bunder.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, is expected to arrive here in the beginning of November next.

THEFT.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday, sentenced a Mussulman named Mahomed Omer to receive ten stripes for stealing a copper utensil belonging to Asia, girl.

FALL OF A TREE.—A large tree fell across the Sooparee Baug Road on Monday. The Municipal authorities removed the obstruction by employing their own labourers, and made the road passable after a short time.

WHOLESALE CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Damodhur Jetha, cloth merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Vussonjee Runsord, whom he charged with cheating, in respect of 125 sarries. Kessowjee Rowjee, also a cloth merchant, obtained a warrant against the same man, on a similar charge.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—On Monday, one Gabriel Duarte, residing at Girgaum, reported to the police, that when he returned home after being in the debtor's jail for about two months, he found that some person had stolen from his premises gold ornaments, valued at about Rs. 700, alleged to belong partly to his wife, and partly to his son's wife. Inquiries are being made into the matter.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Brahmun named Romshunker Ruttonjee, was charged at the instance of a Police havildar, with having in his possession a silver waist chain, reasonably suspected of being stolen. He was adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WE are glad to learn that the number of killed by the accident to the Madras mail train was only two, and that no more were injured than was stated in the account furnished us by Mr. Conder which appeared in yesterday's paper. The injured are doing well. The driver was not injured.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

THE following is the programme to be performed at the Concert in the Town Hall this evening. This Concert will be in aid of the funds of the Town Band; and though the band is not no fine a one as the European regimental bands, we have had in Bombay (it would be absurd to expect that it should be so), we hope to see it flourish and improve. The Town Band fund unfortunately is at present in anything but a flourishing condition, and we would take this opportunity, not only of recommending this concert and its object, but of saying a word in favour of an increase to the number of subscribers to the band: especially would we ask our native friends, who do not at present contribute, to send a rupee occasionally, as the band is at present maintained almost exclusively by European subscribers. It is only by increased subscriptions that the band can be improved, and we are informed that unless something be now done to increase the funds the band must be broken up in December.

Organ	"Processional March"	Scotson Clark.
Tenor Solo	"Adelaide"	Beethoven.
Piano Solo		
Duet	"The Maybells and Flowers"	Mendelssohn.
Flute Solo	Fantasie, "Marie de Rohan"	Clinton.
Organ and Piano	"He watching over Israel"	Mendelssohn.
Barytone Solo	"Gute Nacht"	Kücken.
Organ	"Hallelujia" Chorus (Messiah)	Handel.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP TURKISH EMPIRE, 1,501 tons, Captain James Whitemore, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta and Madras.

THE BARQUE NUSSAR MUSJEET, 602 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta via Alleppy.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain C. Pierre, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and two first class and seventy-three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Coast and Calcutta, &c., with the following passengers:—Mr. Foutenoy, Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. McKenzie, Mrs. Spens, and child, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Lewis, and seventy-seven deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta—1,634 bags sugar, 647 bags rice, 2 cases caster oil, 346 bags grain, 102 slabs tin, 60 packages gunnies, 17 packages merchandise, and 347 bags coal. From Bimlipatam—6 boxes merchandise. From Vizagapatam—10 bags rice. From Coconada—35 cases cigar. From Madras—6 packages furniture, 4 cases condiments, 5 cases piece-goods, 27 cases shot, 1 case Sind work, 2 cases cigars, 39 cases stores, and 53 bundles sandal-wood. From Galle—1 case oil and 63 chests tea. From Tuticorin—5 bales cloth. From Cobin—5 packages oil, 431 coils coir rope, and 94 packages coffee. From Colombo—1 case sample, and 1 case merchandise. From Alleppy—501 robbins copra, and 20 robbins ginger. From Calicut—10 packages sharkfins 2 bundles mats, 12 robbins chillis, 13 robbins turmeric, 963 robbins ginger, 209 robbins cocoanuts, 212 robbins coppra, 1 package cardamoms, and 184 packages spanwood.

MEETING OF THE PARSEE DISCONTENTS.

AT the invitation of Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, a public meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay was held on Monday afternoon, at the "All Bless Baug," to consider the reply of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds to the requisition sent to them by about 5,000 Parsees. There were nearly 1,000 persons present on the occasion. Among those who were present we noticed Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Eduljee Bomonjee Morris, Jehanghier Goostadjee, Jehanghier Hormusjee Thanawalla, Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, Manockjee Burjorjee, Drs. Ardaseer Jamsetjee, Byramjee Nowrojee, Framjee Shapoorjee, and others. On the proposition of Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was called to the chair. The proceedings were conducted in the Gujerathee language.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said—The gentlemen present here already know, through public advertisements and hand-bills, the object with which the meeting is convened. Looking calmly and patiently at the object of the meeting, the question before us is a solemn and responsible one. I say responsible, not that we incur any risk or we have any need to fear any one, but we incur a kind of responsibility, because we have to go against the views of the Trustees, whom we regard with respect and reverence. I say from my own common experience that no such public meeting was called before to consider such a reply from the Trustees of the Punchayet; and I believe that this is the first, and it will, I hope, be the last meeting to call in question any act of the head of our community. I should consider that there is no such record in the history of our community of calling a public meeting like the present. As this is the first gathering of the kind against the Trustees, it is our duty to do the business with great care. We should fully keep in mind the honour in which the Trustees are held. They are the Trustees of the funds and properties of our community, and looking at the services which they thus render towards us we should yield to them kindness and honour. We should not forget the obligation the Trustees have conferred upon us by assisting some of their countrymen, who were in trouble, in the Towers of Silence case. When we go against these respectable members of our community we must see that we have sufficient grounds for so doing. On considering a little we find that the present state of our community is rather critical. In this critical time the Trustees are seriously concerned with questions that have arisen out of the Towers of Silence case. In doing our duty to-day, if we have to express our sentiments against the Trustees of the Punchayet, we should do it in a patient and befitting manner. You are already familiar with the requisition of the 5,000 Parsees and the Trustees' reply thereon, but with a view to refresh your memories I will read them to you. (The Chairman here read the requisition and the Trustees' reply, which we have already published.) It is not only you that know about this important document, but even our countrymen at Persia have had their attention directed to it. According to a native paper, H. H. the Shah of Persia has learnt the subject of our requisition to the Trustees, and H. H. has directed his Vuzier to get a translation of the articles about the Towers of Silence case in the Persian language. The whole of our community has a claim over the Towers of Silence property. It is the resting place of our dead—and, therefore, there is no wonder that the Zoroastrian community looked with great anxiety to the requisition sent to the Trustees. The requisitionists asked the Trustees to lay their grievance before the authorities, because not only on account of the arbitrary conduct of the four *Durwans*, but some of the servants of Government, who trespassed on our holy ground. We have already caused the publication of the Trustees' reply in the newspaper, and it was just also read over here, and it is noted by you, gentlemen, to consider over it, and to give your own views. The reply is not in accordance with the request contained in the requisition. After receiving the reply I considered it to be not satisfactory, and after some consultation with my friend Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, we resolved to call a private meeting of the requisitionists, and those who concurred with the views contained in the requisition. Accordingly on the 12th inst., some of you, gentlemen, attended at my bungalow, and it was resolved there to call a public meeting to consider over the reply of the Trustees. In accordance with this resolution we have to-day called a public meeting of our community. When I read the requisition I find that the reply of the Trustees is not at all satisfactory, and every member present here will see of himself that the answer is not in accordance with the requisition. I am not going to make any lengthy remarks about it, but it is for the meeting to say in favour or against it. It is now for you to say what course we should now adopt with regard to the Trustees' reply to us. According to my common sense the reply of the Trustees is not such that we can quietly submit to it with the respect due to ourselves. (Applause.) If the Trustees did not wish to comply with our request they should have stated so in plain words. (Applause.) If we were to sit quietly after receiving such a reply, people will consider that our request was unreasonable; that we had greatly exaggerated the complaints; or that we are afraid to say anything regarding the Trustees in the matter of this dispute.

The Chairman thanked the members present, and called upon them to state their own views on the matter in a dignified manner.

Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama thought that the reply of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet was not in accordance with the requisition. After receiving such a reply the course they had adopted was quite justifiable.

Mr. Muncherjee then proposed "that the answer received on the 4th inst. from the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet to the requisition sent to them on the 6th August last, and signed by about 5,000 Parsees, requesting them to appeal to Government against the oppression practised towards the Parsees on their holy ground at the Towers of Silence, was not in accordance with the request contained therein, and that this meeting expresses its sorrow for such a reply."

Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, in seconding the resolution, said—I had the honour to put my signature on the requisition, which was signed by about 5,000 persons, or properly speaking the whole community. When I signed the requisition along with Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, I was of quite a different opinion. I thought that the requisition would have met with a more favourable reception by the Trustees. I was sure and I was assured that the Trustees would comply with the requests contained in the requisition, and that they would petition the Government on account of the arbitrary conduct of the police in trespassing on the holy ground of the Towers of Silence. I never thought the Trustees would insult us in the way they have done. I thought that I would have to attend a meeting with reference to the conduct of the police at the Towers of Silence, but on the contrary I had to attend to-day's meeting, which is now convened against the Trustees themselves. It is really regretful to go against the acts of the Trustees, but we should not swerve from our duty. I am glad to say that this meeting evidently shows that there are very many independent members of our community, who are not afraid to show their disapprobation of the conduct of the Trustees in giving us so unsatisfactory a reply to our respectful requisition. From this reply it is apparent that the Trustees of the Punchayet fear to take proper steps with reference to our holy ground. What can we, therefore, expect from them should something of a more serious character affecting our community happen? I am sorry to express these views, but I am in duty bound to do so.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee next rose and said that he did not wish to say anything against the Trustees. The requisitionists respectfully asked them to lay their grievance before the authorities, and their reply was most unsatisfactory.

Mr. Nowrojee proposed—"That Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia be authorized to forward to the Trustees of our religious fund the abovementioned protest which has now been passed against their reply, dated the 4th inst., to be recorded in their Dufture."

In seconding the resolution, Dr. Ardaseer Jamsetjee spoke strongly against the Trustees, and commented to the conduct of the police in trespassing on their holy ground. As the head of our community the Trustees were requested to lay their complaints before the proper authorities, but they had dissatisfied the whole community by their apply.

The Chairman then put the proposition to the meeting, which was carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the owner of the premises and the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting dispersed.

PETITION ON THE SALT BILL.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir Phillip Edmond Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor and President, and the Honorable Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations.

The humble petition of those whose names are hereunto attached—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners have perused Bill No. 5 of 1873, being "Draft of a Bill for Consolidating and Amending the Law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Bombay," which is now under the consideration of your Honourable Council.

2. That your petitioners beg humbly to record their conviction, that if the provisions of the Bill in question are enacted in their entirety, they will prove seriously prejudicial to the interests of all those who are at present, or may hereafter be, engaged in the salt trade generally, and that they will have the effect not only of injuring the important trade itself but of causing great loss to Government.

3. That entertaining these convictions, your petitioners most respectfully crave permission to offer the following observations on the several provisions of the Bill which they conceive to be objectionable, and to which they earnestly solicit the careful and favourable consideration of your Honourable Council.

4. *Sec. XV.*—This provides that "an excise duty at the rate of Rs. 1-13 per maund of forty seers shall be levied on all salt removed from salt works in the Presidency of Bombay, and a duty at the same rate shall be levied on all salt imported by land or sea from any place whether within or without British India into any part of the Presidency of Bombay.

5. That for many years past it has been the practice to export salt to Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Australia, and the Malabar Coast and Cochin by the payment of a nominal duty, in this Presidency, of three pies per Indian maund on the quantity exported to those places.

6. That such salt is exported under a bond, according to the forms of which the exporters make a deposit of four annas per maund, which deposit is afterwards dealt with according to circumstances as hereinafter stated.

7. That, on salt exported by square-rigged vessels, an allowance of 5 per cent. is granted to cover wastage, but no percentage is allowed for such purpose on salt exported to Malabar and Cochin, which is almost invariably done by country craft.

8. That it has always been usual when the wastage on salt exported to Calcutta and other places by square-rigged vessels is *below* 5 per cent. to refund on the production of the regulated landing certificates from the proper authorities the full amount of the deposit referred to in para. 6.

9. That in the year 1869 it was arranged that in those cases in which the wastage on salt exported to Calcutta *exceeded* 5 per cent., it should rest with the Board of Revenue in that city to determine whether or not the circumstances under which such excess occurred were such as to justify its admission without the payment of duty thereon: and from that year (1869) up to the separation of the Salt Department last year, that rule was *rigidly* and *invariably* observed—that is to say, when it was recorded in the landing certificate of the Government Collector of Customs at Calcutta that the excess deficiency was "admitted"—the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, with the sanction of the Government of Bombay, refunded the full amount of the deposit referred to in para. 6; and when such excess deficiency was *not* admitted by the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, full duty on such excess over and above the 5 per cent. was recovered by the Government Collector of Customs there at the full and higher Calcutta excise rate of Rs. 3-4-0 per Indian maund, and on this fact being noted in the landing certificate, the deposit made in Bombay was returned in full.

10. That on the separation of the Salt Department last year, the preceding arrangement, which was duly notified in 1869, both by the Commissioner of Customs in Bombay and the Calcutta Board of Revenue for the information and guidance of all concerned, was summarily stopped, that is to say, a practice which had been in force for four years with the positive approval and sanction of the Government authorities, both in Bombay and Calcutta, was arbitrarily violated without any previous notice or warning whatever, and the exporter was adjudged to pay the full rate of Bombay (not Bengal) duty on the excess deficiency, although the Government's own solitary condition of producing a certificate of *admission* of such excess deficiency by the Calcutta Board of Revenue was faithfully fulfilled by the exporter.

11. That your petitioners would humbly submit that inconsistent proceedings such as these cannot tend otherwise than to engender distrust as to the intentions of Government and to cause ruin to traders. The palpable injustice of these proceedings is at once apparent, when it is borne in mind that every case in which the Collector of Salt Revenue and the Bombay Government to recognize the certificates of admission of excess deficiency granted by the Calcutta Board of Revenue was exactly similar in every particular to all those numerous cases in which the Commissioner of Customs and the Bombay Government had for four long years, without one single exception, refunded the full amount of duty.

12. That, as stated in para. 7 no wastage allowance whatever (as a rule) is granted on salt exported to Malabar and Cochin in country vessels, and therefore the difference of Rs. 1-12-0 is recovered in Bombay on every grain of salt shown in the landing certificates not to have been landed at those places equal to the quantity exported. This recovery is made from the deposit referred to in para. 6, or if the deposit is insufficient, the difference is made good by the exporter.

13. That your petitioners have entered into the preceding exposition of the past and present practice, because they infer from the section quoted in para. 4 that the exportation of salt as hitherto at a nominal duty will no longer be permitted; and if such inference is correct, they regret to say that the result will be of the most serious consequences to all concerned. To make this more clear it may be assumed that a ship will according to its capacity convey on an average from thirty to forty thousand maunds of salt, so that the excise duty thereon will demand a first payment of from fifty to seventy thousand rupees, to which would have to be added freight and other charges, all which would make the first outlay one of great magnitude. The same remark will apply to the transport of salt to Malabar and Cochin, because but few, if any, will be able to continue the trade on these terms, and the consequence will be that it will be monopolized by such few, if any, not only to the loss of other traders but to the disadvantage of the other Presidencies and States by the increased rates that will be demanded, and which will fall heavily on the poor. It is impossible to insure so perishable an article as salt, and as the exporter is unable to protect himself in this way, it cannot be expected that he will expose himself to consequences so ruinous to himself by the foundering of the vessel or the damage of the consignment. Hence the trade in this direction will be completely strangled and the manufacturers of salt, will, for want of purchasers, be subjected to great loss.

14. That your petitioners are at a loss to conceive why the present system of exportation of salt on payment of nominal duty is sought to be abolished, because it is evident from the preceding facts that no loss of revenue can accrue to Government inasmuch as they now receive full excise duty for every particle of salt which is shown to have been landed at its destination, less than the quantity exported, for which good, sufficient, and admitted cause is not shown, and therefore your petitioners pray that for the reasons above-stated the system may not be abolished and that the practice shown to have been in force in respect to exports to Calcutta from 1869 up to the time of the separation of the Salt Department last year may be continued.

15. *Sec. XVII. and XVIII.*—These sections provide that no salt shall be manufactured without a license from the Collector of Salt Revenue, which shall contain "the name of the person to whom it is given, and shall specify the limits within which such manufacture may be carried on, *and the place where the salt so manufactured shall be stored, and shall be subject to such further conditions as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time prescribe*;" and further that "the Collector of Salt Revenue may at any time call for any such license, and amend or alter in accordance with any conditions which may be so prescribed."

16. That your petitioners beg to represent that in many cases a single salt-pan is owned by several proprietors, who generally are quite uneducated, and that the greatest inconvenience is likely to ensue from their neglecting, through ignorance or other such cause, to apply for such license according to the provisions of the section.

17. That from a keen remembrance of the unceremonious way in which well-established practices are set aside, as shown by the example above given (paras. 10 and 11), they can easily foresee that the delegation of power such as that above contemplated is likely to give rise to much real (though perhaps unintentional) oppression. They are therefore of opinion that there should be no ambiguity as to the limits within which the manufacture of salt is to be carried on and the place where it is to be stored. This should be clearly stated at the outset. Nothing should be left to chance, otherwise the manufacturers and proprietors will be in a constant state of alarm as to the ulterior intentions of Government, since they may at any time find themselves suddenly plunged into irretrievable inconvenience and loss.

18. *Section XX.*—This makes it imperative on "every proprietor of a salt work, on or before the first day of October in every year, to prepare and deliver to the officer in charge of his salt work a list of the persons whom he desires to employ during the next ensuing twelve months upon his said salt work, and with the consent of the said officer he may afterwards amend or add to the said list. Each such list shall be open to the revision and approval of the officer in charge of the salt work to which it has reference, who may for any reason which he considers sufficient cause the name of any person mentioned therein to be struck out, no person other than those whose names are included in such approved list, or those who have received an order or permit to remove salt from a salt work, together with the persons employed by them in such removal, or who may have obtained special permission to enter a salt work from an officer appointed under this Act of not power rank than an officer in charge of a salt work or of a preventive station, shall enter within the limits of a salt work."

19. That your petitioners are completely at a loss to understand the necessity for the inaction of such stringent rules on this point. Salt-pans are generally worked by the indigent proprietors themselves, aided by such relatives, friends, and labourers as they can induce to do so. In many cases, particularly in harvest time, they are entirely at the mercy of others suddenly and promiscuously procurable to render them the requisite help. Under these circumstances there will be insuperable difficulty, if not absolute impossibility, to prepare and deliver such a list as that required. It could not even be done with certainty in regard to the few household servants of a family, how much greater therefore would be the difficulty of doing so for the large body of labourers engaged from time to time, according to the season, in the manufacture of salt. Such a list would at the best be only nominal and would be liable to constant fluctuation. These fluctuations would give constant trouble, and the impediments they would offer to the manufacture or removal of salt would be so great as to cause endless embarrassment, inconvenience, delay, unnecessary expense, and loss.

20. That the discretionary power proposed to be allowed to an officer in charge of a salt work to strike out the name of any person from the list *for any reason which he considers sufficient* would invest him with the sole functions of a judge in such a matter. Your petitioners view with considerable alarm and dread an enactment which would subject them to the despotic will of any official who, humanly speaking, would be free to exercise it to their disadvantage and hurt; and they think that they are only reasonable in asking that if exception is to be taken to any person employed as abovestated the power to do so should certainly be restricted to such persons only as have been legally convicted of any dishonest offence against the laws of the land; but your petitioners hope that for the reasons urged the section in question will be expunged.

21. *Section XXIII.*—This reserves to the Bombay Government the power to declare by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* "the ports within the Presidency of Bombay at which only it shall be lawful to import salt by sea," and by notification in the same way to "forbid the import or landing of salt at any port or wharf at which such import or landing may at any previous time have been authorized, and may further forbid the import by land or sea of salt exported from any place, whether within or without British India, at any port or place within the Presidency of Bombay."

22. That your petitioners would humbly submit that a summary notification of this kind at any time would, in all probability, cause much inconvenience and loss to all who are engaged in the salt trade, and that in all such cases ample time should be allowed before any such changes are carried into effect. Your petitioners would further submit whether the provision to "forbid the import by land or sea of salt exported from any place, whether within (mark this word!) British India, at any port or place within the Presidency of Bombay," has not been introduced through oversight, since the practical operation of such a power would jeopardize the salt trade, expose it to uncertainty, and plunge the manufacturers and proprietors of salt works into heavy loss and probably utter ruin.

23. *Sections XXV* and *XXVI*—That your petitioners considers the provisions herein regarding the "nature and contents and permit for removal of salt from salt works," and "receipt to be given to applicant for permit," to be unnecessarily stringent and severe. The applicant is required to specify "the name of the place to which and the route by which it is intended to take the salt immediately after removal from the salt work, and whether the said salt is intended for local consumption in the neighbourhood of the said place, or for subsequent transport or export elsewhere, and if destined for transport or export elsewhere the name of the place or district to which it is intended to be transported or exported." Thus, then, although he has become absolute owner of the salt by paying its value and the excise duty thereon, the exporter is entirely precluded from altering his mind as to where or how he shall dispose of it, notwithstanding that there may be cogent reasons, owing to various causes, such as the state of trade, impediments in the route or mode of transit, &c., &c., for his changing his original intention as to its destination, conveyance thereto, and final disposal. Hence he is compulsorily tied down to one course of action only, whatever may be the pecuniary consequences to himself, or he renders himself liable to the penalties which attend the violation of any of these provisions,—which your petitioners conceive imposes a great hardship.

24. That not only do the sections in question contain the provisions above quoted, but they further require that "the number of days within which the salt must be conveyed to its destination" shall be stated in the receipt and order according to Form B. This provision is so arbitrary that your petitioners beg to be excused for expressing surprise that it should have been suggested. A moment's reflection will suffice to show that many obstacles—arising from the acts of God or man—may happen to disturb all previous calculations of this nature. In fact by this the legislature is attempting to fix with certainty what cannot possibly be so fixed. Since the elements, either by land or water, may combine at any moment so to protract the time and render the (see sections 28, 52, 55) "permit" nugatory as to expose the exporter to the severest penalties of the law under which the consignment of salt would be liable to confiscation, or to inflict upon him an incalculable and wholly undeserved amount of anxiety, trouble, and inconvenience, from all which your petitioners submit the exporter should be carefully protected.

25. *Section XXVIII.*—This section provides that salt removed from salt works and taken to a preventive station "shall be re-weighed and examined by the officer in charge of the station *in such manner as the Collector of Salt Revenue may from time to time direct.*" With reference to the part underlined your petitioners would humbly submit that the mode in which such re-weighment and examination is to take place should be clearly defined *once for all*, so that traders may know what they have to expect, and that this process should not be left open to summary and frequent alteration "from time to time." In making this request your petitioners are propelled by the inconvenient changes which have been made in this respect in the Matoonga district, which they beg to illustrate as follows:—Salt is weighed loose at the salt works in presence of the duly constituted officials of the Salt Department; it is in their presence sewn up in bags capable of holding 2½ maunds each; eight such bags are then placed in each cart; and the consignment proceeds in charge of peons of the Salt Department from the salt works to the Sir Carkoon's office. Now, although the exporter has not up to this time had independent charge of any part of the consignment (which from the moment the weighment of the salt commences until it reaches the Sir Carcoon's office in a bagged state is under the special control and supervision of the officials of the department) one bag in every eight is, on arrival at the office in question, taken out of each cart, it is opened, the salt is turned out, and the same re-weighed. This practice, which had been stopped by Mr. Reid, the Commissioner of Customs, was revived in the beginning of this year by the Salt Department. Its object, under the complete checks above-stated, is not apparent, while there is no doubt as to its injurious consequences to the exporter, who thereby has to suffer waste of salt, loss of value thereof, delay in removal of consignment, and additional expense for extra labour and material necessary for re-sewing every bag thus opened.

26. That these hardships were brought to the notice of the Collector of Salt Revenue, to whom the anomaly was represented of thousands of bags of salt imported at Carnac Bunder *never* being opened but always weighed in a *bagged* state; but your petitioners regret to say that their reasonable solicitation for the removal of these hardships and the adoption of one uniform r

course. The graduates number about 1,500, and undergraduates exceed 2,000.

The colleges are institutions which educate the undergraduates for the higher examinations, and their studies are regulated by the university. In 1871 there were 1,503 Bengal candidates for admission into the university, of whom 581 passed; 434 at the first arts examination, of whom 171 passed; 221 for bachelor's degrees, of whom 95 were successful, and 21 out of 28 obtained master's degree.

In the Provinces under the Bengal Government, there are nine colleges entirely belonging to the Government, at which the pupils pay fees at the rate of 10s. a month In the year under review they contained 930 pupils; and five private colleges, receiving grants-in-aid, have 394 pupils; there are also two unaided colleges. The Presidency College at Calcutta has seven foundation scholarships. In all the Government colleges there are teachers of drawing, surveying, and physical geography, and in the Hooghly College there is also a lecturer on botany and chemistry It is intended to appoint professors of physical science, botany, and agricultural chemistry to some of the colleges.

In June 1872 the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal applied for two science professors from England to teach physical geography, chemistry, and scientific agriculture, and to study indigenous agriculture in different districts, and the requirements of various native and exotic staples.

Next to the colleges come the high schools, where an education is given up to the university entrance examination; there is one of these at the headquarters of every district in Bengal, and one attached to every college. The number of Government high schools is 53, with 10,282 pupils; of aided high schools 78, with 8,112 pupils, and of unaided 48; those in Calcutta are self-supporting. The monthly fees at the Government high schools are 1 to 2½ rupees. Classes have been opened at 15 or 20 of them, in surveying, drawing, and physical geography.

Next to the high schools rank the middle schools, which do not train so high as the university entrance standard. Many of them teach English, and others a vernacular, but with a training higher than the primary school course. Of these there are 1,658 in Bengal, with 89,909 pupils, of which 222 are Government schools, 1,240 aided, and 196 unaided. English is taught in one-third. There are the schools which receive most support from the people themselves; the yearly cost to a boy in a Government middle school being Rs. 11-12, and in the aided schools Rs. 16-3.

Many of the middle schools, and all the high schools and colleges in Bengal educate their pupils with a view to the university examinations. The degrees enable students to enter the public service, and the professions of law, medicine, and engineering.

The work of bringing instruction within reach of the mass of the people has not been so successful in Bengal. There are about 13,500 indigenous rural schools, entirely supported by the people. The patshalas are the ordinary village schools where the vernacular is taught, the course including elementary arithmetic, bazaar accounts, reading and writing. There are also maktabs where the Koran is taught, and fefe, in one or two districts, for instruction in Sanscrit and Hindu sacred books. The ordinary village schoolmasters gets about 5 rupees a month from fees, and the numbers vary from 10 or 12 boys to 50 or 60. If the average be taken at 15, there are then 200,000 boys attending these schools. About 10 years ago a system was begun of aiding the patshalas, by forming them into circles of four each, with a trained teacher over them to visit and direct the teaching of the schoolmasters; but the funds were stopped by the Supreme Government, and local taxation was suggested, a course which was not then adopted. Only 2,439 primary schools are now aided by the Government, although the Despatch of 1854 urged the importance of encouraging indigenous schools for the education of the lower classes. This year the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has granted 53,000*l.* for primary schools; and the result will appear next year, when the system of grants-in-aid to men of the purely indigenous schoolmaster class will probably have been introduced.

There are nine training schools for masters of the higher, and 19 of the lower class under Government, containing [illegible]; and 13 aided, with 436 pupils. The training [illegible] or vernacular and primary schools, except at [illegible] there are English classes. The course is for [illegible] in these training schools, and the instruc- [illegible] geography, history, geometry, mathematics, [illegible] d the art of teaching, all conveyed through [illegible].

[illegible]4 girl schools in Bengal, with 9,518 pupils. [illegible]re Government, 292 aided, and 47 private; [illegible] Calcutta. The education is of the simplest [illegible] But home teaching is preferred, and an [illegible]s organised a system in Calcutta, by [illegible]rnesses visit houses, and by this means [illegible] in the [illegible] at present there [illegible] girls [illegible] 1871-72, [illegible] was the [illegible]ases, and [illegible] education [illegible]. [illegible]dvance has [illegible]es, where [illegible] takes a [illegible]versity. A [illegible] North-West [illegible]ts examina- [illegible]chelor's degree [illegible] North-West Provin- [illegible]ces thin[illegible]ms at too high a standard and pus[illegible]glish too far. Sir William Muir would pr[illegible]fort at uniting a fair knowledge of Englis[illegible]n science with a profound Oriental scholarship, so as to create a class of teachers and writers capable of influencing the rising generation, and training the national mind through native media of thought to a high civilisation. At present in its highest grades, the University is beyond the people of the North-West Provinces. From its foundation only four students from the North-West Provinces have attained master's, and 22 bachelor's degrees. The aim, therefore, will be to work up the Anglo-vernacular schools, by a system of rewards and examinations, to a higher state of efficiency.

There are four Government colleges in the North-West Provinces, affiliated to the University, at Agra, Bareilly, and Benares, with 84 students; and four private colleges receiving grants-in-aid. Of these, St. Peter's at Agra is Roman Catholic; St. John's at Agra, and Joy Narayun's at Benares belong to the Church Missionary Society, and the Victoria College at Agra is supported by natives. At present there is a paucity of demand for higher education, and the expense of educating the 84 students at the three Government colleges is excessive. But it is considered that the existing system should be prosecuted in the hope that it will lead to larger and better results hereafter. Of the students who have left the colleges, 16 have become teachers, 11 are the in Government service, and three are pleaders. With a view to enabling students, after passing the University entrance examination, to devote their undivided energies to Orient-l literature, Sir William Muir, in June 1870, proposed the creation of a central college at Allahabad. A sum of 17,500*l.* was subscribed by the wealthy natives of the province, and he applied for a grant of 5,000*l.* for the building. There are, it was represented, two modes of education. In the Calcutta University system, English is the basis of instruction, as the language of the governing class, the key to offices of trust and emolument, and the means of introducing western science and philosophy; but this can never become a national system, and it is, to some extent, at variance with the Despatch of 1854, which urged the importance of careful study of the vernacular languages. The other mode, which, as the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces thinks, has been too much lost sight of, is purely vernacular. He was anxious to form a central institution at Allahabad, which he believed to be necessary to combine this system into a homogeneous whole, by furnishing the stimulus of examinations and degrees. The Allahabad college will affiliate the vernacular schools, afford the means of education for undergraduates, and prepare them for the first arts examinations. The establishment for it was sanctioned in July 1872, the ground has been marked out, and a design for the buildings selected. With Sir William Muir's consent it has received the name of the "Muir University College."

The Zillah or high schools of the North-West Provinces, educate either up to the entrance standards of the university, or to the preparatory standard; there are nine of the former, and 14 of the latter class, all with good school houses, except those at Mirat (Meerut) and Furruckabad, and generally with boarding-houses attached The latter arrangement is necessary in order that the inhabitants of villages may share in the benefits of high and middle class education. Allahabad school is the largest in the North-West Provinces, and Etawah (Hume's High School) has been most successful, especially this year, when all its five candidates passed. The highest Oriental teaching is at the Benares School, where there are 27 Government scholarships. Schools are also attached to the three colleges. A chain of scholarships binds together the university, the colleges, and the high schools as was suggested in the Despatch of 1854. The Zillah, or high schools, receive 130 scholarships a year, worth 3 rupees a month: the undergraduates, 80 at 4 to 5 rupees; the graduates of the first arts examination, 50, at 10 rupees; the bachelors of arts, eight, at 18 rupees; and the masters of arts, five, at 25 rupees a month. The whole cost of these scholarships being 1,787*l.* a year. There are also a great number of aided high schools, most of them belonging to missionary societies.

The Tahsili schools of the North-West Provinces are equivalent to the middle schools of Bengal. In 1845 when Mr. Thomason first began to provide a system of general education for the people, there were 7,361 indigenous schools in the North West-Provinces, with 6,433 pupils. He determined to establish a school at the headquarters of every Tahsildar, and his plan was fully carried out. There are now 172 Tahsili schools, with 8,986 pupils. They do not teach English, but most of them give instruction in Persian, as well as in the vernacular.

The Tahsili schools provided for instruction in the towns: but Mr. Thomason, ably assisted by Mr. Reid, also proposed to supply schools for the rural population. A system of circle schools was introduced, called Halkabundi, by grouping several villages together, and establishing a school in a central position, no village being more than a mile from it. There are now 3,336 of these Halkabundi schools, with 118,647 scholars. The prospects of this class of schools were never more encouraging, owing to the greater expenditure upon them, due to the introduction of the local cess in the new settlement, and to the acreage cess in permanently settled districts, under Act XVIII. of 1871. One-half of the former, and a part of the letter, are set aside for the education of the taxpayers, to be spent in the district. A sum of 40,000*l.* has been so allotted. The Halkabundi teachers get from 10*l.* to 11*l.* a year, and give instruction in the vernacular (Urdu or Hindi), history, geography, and arithmetic. Some also teach Persian. These village schools are rising in number and importance, and are becoming more uniformly spread over the province, through the action of the new system of local taxation. There are also 4,609 unaided vernacular schools.

There are 12 normal schools for training masters and mistresses, of which seven are maintained by the Government, and five are aided. Four hundred and seventy teachers are being educated for village schools.

The female schools belonging to the Government number 427, with 7,917 pupils, beside 108 private girls' schools. But, as in Bengal, there is as yet no real response on the part of the people to the endeavours of the Education Department to popularise these schools. Progress is very slow, and "the dead slumber of ignorance still shrouds the women of North India."

The missionary societies have many schools in the North-West Provinces, and are very actively at work with educational agencies. They receive grants-in-aid, in accordance with the principles of the Despatch of 1854 where it is laid down that these grants are to be given wherever a school attains a certain standard, quite irrespective of religion. There has been a great expansion of the system of grants to aided schools. At present there are 324 schools receiving grants-in-aid, with 19,779 scholars. In 1850 there were only six.

The total number of pupils under instruction in the North-West Provinces is 218,466, of whom 162,979 are educated, more or less, at the public expense, and 55,467 owe nothing to the State. The number learning English is 18,539; the school-going age being six to 14, and the number of boys in the population being 2,500,000. It is calculated that one in 11 boys are at school. In other words, there are 250 boys in every 3,000 people, and of these, 16 are at Government schools, 14 at vernacular schools, and two learn English. In the same 3,000 people there are 200 girls, and one is at school So that a great deal remains to be done.

In the opinion of Sir William Muir the desire for a knowledge of English is daily on the increase. "There are now, what there never were before, spontaneous endeavours on the part of the Native community to acquire English learning." An English master is entertained at the Jaunpore School, which is a Muhammadan religious foundation. "Through the medium of English alone can we hope to impart the highest learning and purest morality, and this will continue to be the case till the enlightenment and scientific spirit of the West are transposed into a new and higher vernacular literature for India."

During the year under review, education, as has already been explained, became a provincial charge; and there will now be less delay and trouble in obtaining sanctions, money will go further, and be more usefully expended. The cost of education in the North-West Provinces for 1871-72 was 151,765*l.* The revenue of 13,000*l.* was derived from the contributions of municipalities, which are beginning to assume increasing prominence, amounted to 4,340*l.* in 1871-72, from fees, endowments, and gifts. But the Government has now nearly reached the end of its means. The transfer of the Educational Grant from Imperial to provincial accounts was made on the understanding that it should never be increased, except by means of local taxation; and the full amount of cesses has already been imposed. There cannot, therefore, again be the same rapid expansion in the number of schools as took place between 1869 and 1870. The further development of education must depend on the expenditure of the people themselves; and it is hoped that there may yet be large expansion from the efforts of an increasingly enlightened population.

In the Punjab, there are 1,325 Government, and 547 aided schools and colleges. The two colleges, affiliated to the University, are at Lahore and Delhi; and during the year two of their students received master's, and three bachelor's degrees. There are 56 students in each of these colleges. The Punjab University College, like that contemplated for Allahabad, has for its objects the encouragement of the study of Eastern classical literature, the improvement of the vernacular, the promotion and diffusion of European science, and the association of the learned and influential classes of the province with the Government in promoting and supervising popular education. Its scholarship amount, in the aggregate, to 8,400 rupees. Among special schools in the Punjab, there is a Government Ward School at Umballa, for the education of Government wards, and the sons of natives of rank, where there are 10 pupils; and at Delhi there is the Anglo-Arabic school, endowed by a legacy of Nawab Fazl Ali Khan, for the furtherance of education in that city, but managed by the Government. It gives instruction to 243 students in Arabic, who are all Muhammedans. There are five Government and 11 aided high schools, and 103 Government and 50 aided middle schools, corresponding to the Tahsili schools of the North-West Provinces. The village or primary schools number 1,069 Government, and 165 aided, with an average of 35 scholars each. There are three Government and six aided normal schools. The condition of the female schools in the Lahore circle is decidedly improving, and the female normal schools are beginning to send out trained teachers. There are now 125 Government, and 344 aided girl schools, with 7,959 pupils. There has been real progress in the education of Punjab children, yet only 100,000 receive any instruction out of 3,000,000; so that there is still plenty of work to be done. The expenditure, in 1871-72, was 61,635*l.*

In Oudh there is, at Lucknow, the "Canning College," with 730 pupils, of whom 56 are in the college department. There are also 11 high schools with 3,006 pupils. The number of village schools is 747, and there is now a Government, or aided school within 4½ miles of every child in Oudh. Every class of school has its own curriculum, printed and suspended in each school-room, with the hours of assembly and holidays, and every schoolmaster has a manual of duties, with a few plain directions in school management. Each district also has a library for the use of village schoolmasters. The training school for masters is doing well, and has 151 scholars; that for mistresses, 36; and there are now 81 girl schools, with 1,908 pupils. The total number of schools of all classes in Oudh, is 1,541, and of scholars, 54,595. The expenditure from provincial funds for 1871-72, was 23,522*l.*; and from the cess and subscriptions, 23,808*l.*

The Central Provinces are divided into three educational circles, each with an inspector. There is no college, and only one high school, that of Sagar, which is, however, well managed and efficient. Candidates for University distinction in the Central Provinces are divided in their allegiance between Calcutta and the *Alma Mater* of Western India. On the one hand, Calcutta has not yet added Marathi to the list of second languages in the matriculation examination. On the other, the Bombay matriculation is *viva voce*, and *very* strict. The Nagpore candidates take up Sanscrit as their second language, and go to Calcutta. Of 25 who went up in 1871-72, 14 passed. Besides Sagar, there is a missionary school at Nagpore of the same rank, receiving aid. There are 47 Government middle schools; and 683 village or vernacular town schools, with 38,500 scholars. The four normal schools for masters are at Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Raipore, and Sambalpore: and there are three for mistresses, but they are reported not to be satisfactory institutions. The total number of schools in the Central Provinces is 1,825, with 85,956 scholars. In the Berars, there are 344 schools, and 13,727 scholars; while in 1866, there were only 35, teaching 1,880 boys.

In Mysore there are five high schools, which train up to the Bachelor of Arts degree at the Madras University, and seven which give education sufficient to pass the entrance examination. The Bangalore high school is efficient and popular, and it is here that a branch examination of the Madras University is held annually, in December. In 1871-72, out of 122 candidates, 55 passed the matriculation, and three out of 13 succeeded in the First Arts examination. Seven Mysore undergraduates obtained bachelor's degrees. There are 487 village or Hoobli schools, as they are called in Mysore, besides 1,999 unaided. These Hoobli schools are very popular, and the number of scholars has increased to such ad extent in some parts of the country that assistant masters are required; and the interest felt in them by the people generally is shown by their eagerness to build or rent suitable premises. There are three normal schools for Hoobli, and for Muhammadan training. The question is under consideration, whether it is feasible to have simple, but carefully compiled agricultural treatises of the most rudimentary description, prepared in the vernacular, to form part of the curriculum in the village schools. In Coorg there is one school which trains up to the matriculation standard, but no Coorg boy has yet passed; four middle schools, with 171 pupils, to qualify for the higher school, and 27 lower schools, which are to be increased to 81, all teaching in Canarese. There are now 1,512 pupils, and, as there is no female school, the little girls, 161 of them, go to school with their brothers, and learn needle work, in addition to the regular course.

British Burmah is said to be under the influence of the Calcutta University, but at present the connection is only nominal. Three boys have been sent up for the entrance examination, but all failed. The five high schools in Burma are reported not to be deserving the name, although they may become so in time, and all belong to Missionary Societies. A college is needed at Rangoon; there are now only four Government middle-class schools and 12 aided, but they are stated really to be very second-rate Anglo-vernacular schools. Altogether, Government has seven schools, educating 565 boys, where the teaching is of a most inferior kind; and there are 15 aided missionary schools. Outside the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein, there are only 774 children under instruction, and the education cess, with which little has yet been done, remains unspent. Fortunately, the Burmese people are provided with a system of primary education of their own. The monastic schools of the Buddhist priest afford an excellent means of obtaining gratuitous primary instruction to the mass of the people. The wild Karens are taught by the American Baptist Missionaries, whose schools are among the best in the province. They have prepared books and maps, and teach the Karens entirely through their own vernacular.

The Madras University, founded in 1857 by Lord Harris, grants the same degrees, and has the same system of examinations as that of Calcutta. It has several endowed scholarships, such as a 1,000*l.*, given by the Maharaja of Travancore for a Travancore graduate in medicine or civil engineering, a similar one for a Cochin student, to the value of 650*l.*, given by the Raja of Cochin, and prizes for Tanjore students, by Sir Madava Rao. The graduates number 350; the undergraduates over 500. The results of the University examinations in 1871-72 were considerably satisfactory. Out of 1,419 candidates for matriculation, 492 passed; while 295 passed the First Arts examination, and 131 that for Bachelor's degree. The Brahmins are far ahead as scholars, then come other Hindoos, and the Muhammadans are nowhere; none passed the First Arts examination, and only 12 matriculated. There are 13 colleges affiliated to the University in the Madras Presidency, and 52 high schools. The Presidency College has six professors and 135 matriculated students. At the Combaconum Provincial College there are 65 undergraduates besides 520 other pupils. The Tanjore High School has 762 in various classes; and the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland, the strongest among the aided schools, has 73 students in its college department. These are the four high schools which are most successful in the University examinations. In the south, most of the best schools, belong to missionaries; and in Tinnivelly there are no Government schools, the field being given up to the two Anglican Church Societies. There are 484 middle schools, and 3,373 lower schools, to 2,037 of which grants-in-aid have been sanctioned, on the principle of payment for results. The local and municipal education funds are to be applied mainly to primary education. The area where the rate is raised is to be called a union and the schools are not to be more than 2½ miles from the houses of any of the ratepayers. The only Government primary schools are the hill schools in Ganjam and Nellore established for the civilisation of the Yenadies. There are 183 students in the normal schools, and the Government training school for women has made a fair beginning. In 1871-72 there were 163 girl schools in the Madras Presidency, with 8,267 pupils. Altogether, there are 4,400 schools and colleges, and 135,192 pupils; the proportion of scholars to population being reported as from 1 in 68 in the Presidency town to 1 in 386 in Bellary. But there has been a great increase in the number of schools and scholars during the last year.

The Bombay University was founded by Lord Elphinstone in 1857; to consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-chancellor, and Senate, for faculties of art, law, medicine, and engineering, and the same system of examinations as at Calcutta and Madras. The Bombay University sets the standard of higher education, and examines for degrees. It has been enriched and endowed by the wealthy settlers of Bombay. The endowments for prizes amount to 970*l.*; sums of 10,000*l.* have been given by Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney for the University Hall; of 40,000*l.* by Premchund Roychund for the library and tower; and a sum of 12,0*l.* from other benefactors for a grant of arms, and for the University silver mace. The hall and library have been erected on the esplanade at Bombay. The graduates and undergraduates now exceed 600, many of whom have taken distinguished places in the public service, and in the liberal professions.

There are six colleges affiliated to the University, 17 high schools and 133 middle schools, besides 2 aided colleges, 19 aided high schools, and 94 aided middle schools. Of the colleges, the Elphinstone College at Bombay occupied a handsome building in front of the Victoria Gardens, towards the erection of which Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir gave 20,000*l.* The college now has 114 students, for whom eight professors are provided. The Deccan College at Poona has 83 students. There were in 1871-72 altogether 875 candidates for matriculation from the high schools, of whom 227 passed. The first grades of middle class schools prepare boys for the high schools. The Vernacular or village schools number 2,969, with 145,330 boys, supported by the Government and several unaided indigenous schools. Their chief source of support has been from one-third of an anna cess on every rupee of land revenue, besides a special grant; and hitherto there has been a slight but steady increase in the number of these primary schools. Now, things have come to a stand-still. Much success has attended the establishment of night schools for artisans and workmen. There are now 38, with 1,013 scholars, and it is intended to add technical instruction, the Darwar factory and other similar works being utilised for this purpose. There are 177 Government and 27 aided girl schools, and three training schools for women; the men's normal schools are more numerous. The Rajkumar College is established for the education of young chiefs in Kattiwar. There are now 17 inmates, including the Thakur of Limri, who is at the head of the institution. They all have ponies, and a good gymnasium is provided, where they show considerable spirit, as well as in the play-ground games. It is proposed to have a preparatory school at Ahmedabad, for the Rajkumar College. The total number of schools in the Bombay Presidency is 3,446, with 191,684 scholars.

There are, in addition to the University colleges, several special institutions for training students for the professions of civil engineering, medicine, and law; as well as schools of design and museums. The first of these, in point of importance, is the Thomason College at Roorkee, founded in 1847, which was designed to give instruction in civil engineering to Europeans and Natives, with a view to their appointment to situations connected with the public works of the country. It has a library of 11,795 volumes; a press for printing, lithography, engraving, and binding; an instrument depôt; and publishes a valuable series of professional papers on civil engineering. The students are of various classes, officers in the army, non-commissioned officers, and privates, English civilians and Native youths. There are now 197 students at Roorkee, 129 of whom are qualified for certificates. Forest apprentices are also to be sent there, after two years' work in the forests, for a training in drawing and surveying. A college for civil engineers, to supply the Indian Public Work Department, has now been established in England, but Roorkee must continue to perform a similar part for Anglo-Indians and Natives of India. It has already played this part for 26 years, expanding its scope of usefulness, creating an engineering profession among natives, and disseminating an engineering literature adopted to Indian wants and experiences. At Calcutta, there is another Civil Engineering College, with 116 students; and another at Madras for officers, soldiers, and natives, with 130 students. The Poona Civil Engineering College is affiliated to the University, and has 170 students. The building for it was commenced in 1865, and completed in 1868, at a cost of 14,000*l.*, of which Cowasjee Jehanghir contributed 5,000*l.* It consists of a main hall, with lecture, drawing, and photograph rooms, to which is now being added a set of workshops. There is another small engineering college in Sind.

The medical colleges in India also prepare for university degrees. The Calcutta Medical College is said to have a larger number of students than any other in the world; namely, 1,946. Its students have obtained four degrees of Doctor of Medicine at the University, 26 of Bachelor, and 439 as Licentiates. Many of these native doctors are employed in the public service, and many more settle down to private practice in Bengal towns and villages. The Agra Medical College receives pupils who have been trained in the numerous dispensaries; and similar useful work is done by the Lahore Medical School, which now has 42 students. The Grant Medical College at Bombay has 75 graduates and undergraduates, 69 hospital apprentices, 40 vernacular students, and 38 native medical pupils; and it is liberally endowed with scholarships and prizes. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir gave 20,000*l.* for adding an Eye Hospital to the Grant College. There is a wide field for private practice in Bombay, and many of the medical students have the means and energy to proceed to England and compete for appointments in the covenanted service. The Madras Medical College has 73 students in the college, and 762 in the school class. A Nagpore School of Medicine has existed for five years.

The schools of art and museums are also powerful instruments in the spread of education. Dr. Hunter's School at Madras has long been famous for the tasteful designs produced under his instruction, and for the amount of useful work done. The School of Art at Calcutta was formed in 1864, and gives a three years' course in drawing, lithography, and decorative art. There are now 76 pupils, and much good work is turned out. Among other things, the pupils did the water-colour drawings of venomous snakes, from specimens, for Dr. Fayrer's work, and a series of pen-and-ink etchings of carved ornamentation on temples in Orissa. At the School of Art in Bombay there are 57 pupils, who learn drawing, painting, and modelling. Museums have long been established at Calcutta and Madras. The Indian Museum at the former city was formed in 1866, and there are also a geological museum, and one belonging to the Asiatic Society. The Government Central Museum at Madras was visited by 116,091 persons in 1871-72; and there are small local museums at Rajamundry and Ootacamund. The Bangalore Government Museum, founded in 1864, had 162,897 visitors in 1871-72.

The Bombay Museum was founded by Lord Elphinstone, under the name of the "Government Central Museum," for the illustration of the economic products and natural history of Western India. The late Dr. Buist, LL.D., F.R.S., was the first curator, and the Rev. Dr. Fraser, LL.D., succeeded him. The collections organised by these gentlemen were lodged in the town barracks, and on the breaking out of the Mutiny in 1857 they were destroyed, the brigadier commanding the Bombay garrison having ordered them to be thrown out of the windows. In the same year Lord Elphinstone appointed Dr. Birdwood as curator, who, with the aid of Dr. Bhau Daji, raised a large sum of money by subscriptions from the public, for the erection of a building. It was erected in the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden; and thus was established the Victoria and Albert Museum and Gardens, at a total cost of 100,000*l.* The first stone was laid by Sir Bartle Frere in November 1862; but the works were stopped in 1865 for want of funds, and it was not until 1868 that the Government again undertook to complete them. The new museum was opened in 1871. During the interval of its building, Dr. Birdwood arranged the collection in the Town Hall, and zealously worked at the task of making it a really useful institution, until his retirement in 1868. He drew up valuable reports on the Tasar silk and on the Indian blister fly, and in connection with the museum, he published a catalogue of the economic vegetable products of Western India. It was also through his connection with the Victoria Gardens that he was enabled to identify the sources of frankincense (*gum olibanum*), and to complete his important monograph on the genus *Boswellia*.

There is also a small museum at Kurrachee. The Lahore Central Museum was visited by 66,069 persons during 1871-72. It contains a fine collection of coins, and a most interesting gallery of Græco-Bactrian sculptures. The Lucknow Museum was visited by 96,104 persons; and 88,000 visitors came to the Nagpore Museum in 1871-72. There are institutions of the same kind at Agra and other places, and the numbers of visitors who flock to them show that they take their share in the education of the people

(To be continued.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF A FLAG.

(Times Aug. 27.)

WHAT's in a Flag? A good deal, it would seem, if it be really true that the Comte de Chambord declines to accept the Crown of France at the cost of the white standard of the Bourbons. Our James II. was ridiculed for throwing away three kingdoms for a Mass; but that choice might well seem more defensible than a similar sacrifice for the mere colour of a banner. Nevertheless, the resolution of the French Prince is easily to be explained, and, as we have before observed, in some sense even justified. A flag in this case is something more than a piece of silk—it is the outward and visible sign of a political principle. To give it up would amount to giving up Legitimacy. It is hardly too much to say that if Henry V. entered Paris under the Tricolour, he would be marching under false colours. The Tricolour belongs to another Prince, and expresses other principles of Government. It is the emblem of Constitutional Sovereignty, or at any rate of a Sovereignty in which the people have their share. It might suit either an Orleanist dynasty or an elective Emperor, or a Republic with Parliamentary institutions, but it would not accord with hereditary succession by Divine Right. That principle has an emblem of its own, which can only be discarded at the expense of the principle itself. If Henry V. returns to enjoy his own again as rightful King of France, that pretension can only be represented by the White Flag; if the Tricolour were substituted, it would be a confession that the pretension was surrendered. The French people know this just as well as the Prince does; and if we wish to be fair in the matter, we must acknowledge that the Prince has precisely the same reason for insisting on one standard as the people have for insisting on another. Both feel that much more would be meant than met the eye To say that the Comte de Chambord would be wise to adopt the Tricolour is to say that he would be wise to accept the Crown at the hands of the nation and reign under the limits of a Constitution. That, of course, is our opinion, but it is not shared by the Prince, nor perhaps by his chief supporters'

Twice in the long history of the French Revolution has the colour of the French Flag been made a public question. The first occasion was in 1814, when the case was promptly ruled in favour of the Bourbons. Louis XVIII. and his family made it the first of all conditions that the colours of the ancient Monarchy should be restored; but the transports of the people at that time were so great that no concession was too much for them, and the White Flag was accepted with alacrity. The Grenadiers of the Old Guard actually marched under it—sadly, but submissively—as they escorted the King to the Tuileries, and nobody expressed a wish for any other banner. Those days, however, were very different from these. At that time the French people believed they were terminating a Revolution of which they were heartily tired by the only method available—a return to the institutions which had preceded it. Since the dethronement of their last legitimate Sovereign they had known much glory but little peace, and they then wanted peace above all things. There was, it is true, a stipulation for a Charter, or Constitution, but the King was allowed to return without accepting it, and to proclaim it himself afterwards in his own terms and as of his own free will. People of this generation hardly realize, perhaps, the extreme and almost universal joy with which the return of the Royal Family, though accomplished by foreign arms, was hailed in France. The Bourbons might have had anything, and they did take a good deal—more, indeed, than was good for them. To say the least, however, there is no such feeling now. These Bourbons, when tried a second time, were a second time found wanting, and the experience of the French has since ranged over a variety of institutions. They may permit another King of that line to be proclaimed, but they will not make a sacrifice to get him, whereas the Comte de Chambord wants a sacrifice, and a heavy one. Happily, we have no example of such difficulty in our own history, but an illustration to the case might be found in a certain theological dispute of five-and-twenty years since. In those days a white surplice, if worn in the pulpit, was held to express so much real and practical doctrine that the most desperate battles were fought over it. A white flag in France would now portend and carry with it quite as much doctrine of another kind.

The next quarrel over the French Flag was very memorable, and is hardly, perhaps, yet forgotten. It occurred in the year 1848, when M. Louis Blanc, on behalf of a certain party, desired to substitute the Red Flag for the Tricolour as the standard of France. In this case we have the whole story told by the actor himself. In his instructive *Historical Revelations* of that famous year, M. Louis Blanc has not only recorded his advocacy of the Red Flag, but entered at some length into the reasons for the proposal. The real truth of the matter is that, exactly as in the present case, the Tricolour represented one cause, and the proposed substitute another. It matters not how, but in some way or other the Socialist workmen of the French capital had selected the Red Flag as the symbol of their purposes and views; and if this flag had been adopted as that of the nation, the whole nation would have been committed, through its Government, to the principles of Social Democracy. Whether M. de Lamartine fully comprehended the importance of the matter at issue may be doubtful, but it was not overlooked, we may be very sure, by M. Louis Blanc. The question concerned nothing less than the direction, or character, to be given to the Revolution just accomplished. Was it to be "a political Revolution in the act of ending, or a social Revolution in the "act of beginning?" In those words of a Frenchman afterwards famous—M. Fialinde Persigny—the true alternative is clearly stated, and, according to the decision adopted, the flag should have been either Tricolour or Red. Fortunately, M. de Lamatine's rhetoric carried the day against M. Louis Blanc's reasons, and the emblem of Parisian Socialism was not imposed upon the great French nation even for a day. It held its place, however, on its own ground. From those days to these it has been the recognized symbol of the party in every land. Communists, Internationalists, Intransigentes, or whatever they may call themselves, adopt it instinctively on the instant of insurrection, and when Commodore Werner saw it hoisted the other day on a Spanish Ironclad he might have known the principles, if not the nationality, of the men who sailed under it.

We must be content, therefore, to acknowledge that there is more than mere childishness or sentiment in the use of a flag. The White Flag has just as deep a meaning as the Red, and the Tricolour floats between the two extremes. When a Red Flag is run up on the top of the Hotel de Ville in a French town it tells its story as plainly as the plainest proclamation could do; and a White Flag floating over a French palace would declare the nature of the Monarchy to the whole country. Nothing, in fact, could speak more clearly, or be more easily interpreted, for symbols and signs are intelligible to all. It is hard, moreover, to see how there can be a compromise, for compromise is represented by the Tricolour itself. The white of the Bourbons forms it central piece, but Henry V. would claim all instead of a third of the national standard, just as he claims all else from his own rights, and nothing from the gift of the people. Frenchmen, however, want also the Red and the Blue, not only because in M. de Lamartine's language, they have gone the round of the globe, but because they bespeak for the French people a share in their own government

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